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Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby, at Lowelltown, reports April 5, through Surgeon Kalloch, at Portland quarantine, as follows:

Sanitary work at Lowelltown, Me., week ended April 5, 1904.

Persons inspected	120
Persons vaccinated	45
Packages of clothing disinfected	10

Week ended April 12, 1904.

Persons inspected	190
Persons vaccinated	55
Packages of clothing disinfected	12

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond, at Van Buren, reports April 9, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Weekly report of sanitary work in Madawaska region.

Number cases smallpox under supervision	10
Previously reported	10
New cases	0
Houses under quarantine	3
Persons vaccinated	3
Miles of territory covered	66

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Sanitary conditions of San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 10, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the sanitary conditions of San Antonio as follows: On the surface everything is absolutely clean. The streets are pleasing to the eye. No garbage or trash is to be seen in the streets or alleys; no stagnant water is seen in the gutters or in pools, and few water barrels are about the premises. No disagreeable odors are detected. The health department seems to be keenly alive to the necessity of absolute cleanliness. From the health department I get the following summary of work done since December 1, 1903:

Houses fumigated	96
Rooms fumigated	566
Wells fumigated	140
Cisterns fumigated	69
Cellars fumigated	80
Cesspools fumigated	9
Cisterns filled	64
Wells filled	105
Cesspools filled	29
Notices served to clean	913
Complied with	870
Total inspections made	17,718
Reinspections made	2,777
Sewer connections made	126
Affidavits filed	926
Water barrels screened and faucets attached (city paying for same)	196
Furnished by owners	68

The city has been divided into 33 districts, and to-day there were 33 inspectors placed at work. Their duty is to inspect the premises for anything that might be considered in any way insanitary, and to have

the same abated. There are also 8 garbage or sanitary carts at work for the purpose of carrying away the garbage, and they are provided with a fumigating outfit for the purpose of disinfecting the premises. Stagnant water wherever found is abated, and the place is thoroughly oiled. As far as possible cisterns and water barrels are being discontinued, and water is being used from the artesian source, of which San Antonio has the best that it has been my fortune to see. Where persons are not able to stand the expense of changing from the barrel to the artesian special prices are made to them by the city. Where it is impossible to discontinue the barrel, the city puts in both screen and faucet.

I think everything possible is being done to guard against the recrudescence of the fever, and the health authorities are keenly on the alert to prevent the introduction of any cases should they be threatened. For the detection of any case they are depending upon the physicians to report the same, and there is a city ordinance which demands that all cases of diseases of a contagious nature, as well as all cases of malarial fever, be reported to the board of health for investigation, demanding that all cases of the latter disease be screened as a precautionary measure. I gather from the members of the board of health that as far as they have been able to determine there are no stegomyia present. I have not been able to discover a mosquito of any description since my arrival in the city.

There are no rumors of the existence of any sickness of a suspicious nature from any direction, and the general health of the city seems to be particularly good. Pneumonia has been the most prevalent disease during the past few months. The weather is pleasant, though the nights are a little too cool to be agreeable. I inclose a copy of the governor's quarantine proclamation and a copy of the report made by the board of health concerning their experience with yellow fever last year.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. PURNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 14, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, as far as I can ascertain, everything is progressing favorably. The sanitary work is being carried on as rapidly as possible. * * * I secured original of the inclosed map, which shows the location of the reported cases of yellow fever which occurred here last season, also the places where deaths, exclusive of those caused by that disease, in the infected area, occurred during the interval from September 1 to December 1, 1903. * * * It is reasonable to suppose that a good many of these were caused by yellow fever. I inclose you the two lists, thinking that they may not be without interest, especially the causes of death as given. Last year's infected center will be watched with considerable interest during the coming season.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. PURNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Note: The inclosure gives the names and addresses of 42 cases of yellow fever in San Antonio during the fall of 1903. The table entitled

"Cases of yellow fever pronounced such by Doctors Murray, Tabor, and Richardson," published in the report of the board of health, city of San Antonio, Tex., on the yellow-fever situation during the quarantine in the months of October and November, 1903, gives names and addresses of 36 recoveries from yellow fever, and footnote gives total number of deaths 18.

The second inclosure from Doctor Purnell gives a list of 92 deaths occurring in section where yellow fever existed from September 1 to December 1, 1903, with diagnoses, other than yellow fever, including "malarial fever," "meningitis," "congestive chill," "gastric-enteritis," "biliary fever," "exhaustion," "stomach trouble," "uræmia," etc.

Inspection of Benavides—Other localities and ranches to be inspected.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports, April 6 and 12, through Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

I have the honor to report that a house-to-house inspection at this point reveals no cases of yellow fever or smallpox.

Measles among children, in epidemic form, has existed for the past ten months. Some 8 or 10 deaths have occurred, attributed to this disease. At present several children have measles, complicated with acute bronchitis and some tonsilitis.

There is not a typical case of dengue discovered in the town.

Population is entirely Mexican, with the exception of one family.

Only one case here so far seen that could cause suspicion of yellow fever, and my opinion is that it is positively not yellow.

Mosquitoes and *Stegomyia* larvae are here in abundance. I am satisfied that there were several deaths here in December of last year from yellow fever where black vomit was present. I am also convinced that 90 per cent of this population had yellow fever in November and December, 1903.

I shall go from here to San Diego this afternoon and may go overland to Alice to-morrow. Will return here soon as possible, and from here visit overland the populous ranches of Concepcion, Santa Cruz, Philadelphia, and Pintas Negras, pending further orders. Hebbronville and Aguilares, where mosquitoes are plentiful, should be inspected on my return trip.

I shall keep bars sent to-day here in case I should find need for them on my return to this point.

I shall report from San Diego.

Inspection of Alice and other localities.

I had the honor to report to you last from San Diego, Tex., on the 7th instant.

From San Diego I proceeded to Alice, Tex., a town of about 1,500 inhabitants, and a junction of the Texas-Mexican and San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroads—42 miles west of Corpus Christi.

I found health conditions here excellent. I saw one case, with Dr. J. D. Hooker, which he thought suspicious, but it proved to be pneumonia.

The physicians and citizens of this place will cooperate with the Service as far as possible.

From Alice I returned to Benavides on the 8th instant and re-inspected that place. At Benavides I hired a private conveyance and